Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1856. No. 89.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bechelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. *Henry M. Fuller, K. N.*, 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent,
EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

IMPORTANT SALE.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, M, THE 1st day of October next, the undersigned will sell, before the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot, on the west side of Fayetteville street, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Hardie.
The Lot runs uniformly to Salisbury street, and has on it a very good business house.
☞ Terms Cash.
Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.
Raleigh, September 2, 1856 82—ts

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR SPRING TRADE.

LOR SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
Office of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.,
Newbern, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pat. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Fare from Washington to Portsmouth, $2 50
Fare " " Beaufort, 4 00
Fare from Newbern " Portsmouth, 2 50
Fare " " Beaufort, 4 00
MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:
Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.
The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.
THOMAS R. MOORE.
July 11, 1856. 67—swt01.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, positively, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.
The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.
Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.
Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO BE EXAMINED as Teachers of Common Schools for Wake County, are requested to attend at the Court House on 1st Saturday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., which will be the last appointment of the Examining Committee.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, Chm'n.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—swtd.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—400 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
(Successor to E. L. Harding,)
Fayetteville St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 45—

A. M. McPheeters, R. Chiselin, J. W. Martin
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
Norfolk, Va.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 45—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.
The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.
TERMS:
$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers free of postage. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.
Specimen numbers sent on application.
Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.
July 3, 1856. 65—sw2

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad; to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr, *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

FREMONT IN THE SOUTH.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have noticed with pleasure that Southern fathers are beginning to feel the necessity of educating their sons South of Mason & Dixon's line. The catalogues of Yale and other Northern *armories* of Sharpe's rifles, have but few (shame upon those few) Southern names. The importance of emancipating our young men from the baneful influences of the North—and no where is this influence more zealously exerted and powerfully felt than in Northern colleges and under *black Republican teachers*—has taken firm hold on our people; and we notice, with a high degree of gratitude to Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, that the clergy and and church are in a fair way of taking concerted measures for more fully bringing about an object so much desired. We have every reason to believe, that unless the course of the North very materially changes—and we are forced to say, we see no immediate chance for such a result—there will be inaugurated at the South a system of education congenial to our institutions.

We are proud of such names as Harvard and Yale; and feel that such benefactors of the human race should be held in everlasting remembrance by a grateful country. But their laudable objects are being frustrated by the fanatics that have obtained possession of the government of the schools their charity has founded, for the benefit equally of the *slave owner* and the *slave hirer*. At the former, the South is insulted by the dismissal of an instructor for performing his constitutional duty as a judge; and at the latter the Southern young men see their professors and fellow-students, in the name of the college—nay, of the very *class of which they are members*—buying *religious rifles* to shoot their own brothers that may be seeking honorable and profitable employment in Kansas. These colleges have been turned from their legitimate channels and been perverted into strongholds of fanaticism; and from being great links of union between all parts of our country, have become hot-houses for the nurture of artificial statesmen of the Garrisonian school and manufactories of "bleeding Kansas" tragedies.

Then, when our fathers and guardians see such a state of things it is not to be wondered at that our Southern colleges are so largely attended, and Southern seminaries of all grades full to overflowing.

The cause is palpable—a determination to free ourselves from Northern thraldom and stop the revenue accruing to their abolition treasuries from the labor of Southern slaves. It is a praiseworthy object; and we glory to see this great reaction in the proportionate numbers of Northern and Southern schools.

But the question occurs, are we entirely rid of Northern influence in the South? Can North Carolina tell the world that her seminaries of learning are free from the corrupting influences of black Republicanism, and Southerners can receive Southern education unmixed with instructions hostile to the feelings and opinions their parents have instilled into them? Nay, can the Trustees of our own State University invite pupils to the institution under their charge with the assurance that this main stream of education contains no deadly poison at its fountain head? Can boys be taken from Northern colleges and transferred to our University with perfect security?

We have been led to these considerations, Messrs. Editors, by an article headed "Fremont in the South" in a late issue in the Standard, and more particularly the following closing paragraph:

"If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. *The expression of black Republican opinions in our midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people.* If at all necessary we shall refer to this matter again.—Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if black Republicans be found in them let them be driven out. *That man is neither a fit nor a safe instructor of our young men, who even inclines to Fremont and black Republicanism.*" We were very much gratified to notice this article in your paper at this particular time; for we have been reliably informed that a professor at our State University is an open and avowed supporter of Fremont, and declares his willingness—nay, his desire—to support the black Republican ticket; and the want of a Fremont electoral ticket in North Carolina is the only barrier to this *Southern* professor from carrying out his *patriotic* wishes. *Is he a fit or safe instructor for our young men?*

If our information be entirely correct in regard to the political tendencies and Fremont bias of this professor, ought he not to be "required to leave," at least dismissed from a situation where his poisonous influence is so powerful, and his teachings so antagonistical to the "honor and safety" of the University and the State? Where is the creative power? To them we appeal. Have they no restrictive clause in the selection of instructors or limiting code in regard to their actions?

If the Trustees or Faculty have no powers in regard to the matter in question, we think it a fit object of early legislation at the next meeting of our General Assembly. *This ought and must be looked to. We must have certain security, under existing relations of North with South, that at State Universities at least we will have no canker-worm preying at the very vitals of Southern institutions.*

Upon what ground can a Southern instructor, relying for his support upon Southern money, selected to impart healthy instruction to the *sons of Southern slave owners*, and indebted for his situation to a Southern State, *excuse* his support of Fremont, with a platform which eschews the fathers of his pupils and the State from whose University he received his station, and from whose treasury he supports his family?

Does he tell the young men that he is in favor of a man for the Presidency, nominated by men whom their fathers *could not* nor *would not* sit in Convention with; placed upon a platform hostile to their every interest; its separate planks put together by the vilest Southern-haters of the North, upon which all the *isms* of Yankeedom find aid and comfort; whose Cabinet, in the event of his election, would be composed of such men as Speaker Banks, who is willing to "let the Union slide;" and Mr. "Niagara" Burlingame, who demands an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God;" whose orators belch forth vile slanders upon the South under flags whose venomous folds reveal but sixteen stars, and whose torch-light processions do not "march under the flag nor keep step to the music of the Union"?—Does he read the following extract taken from *his* candidate's letter accepting the nomination: "*I am opposed to slavery in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions?*" *Are these the doctrines he advocates to young men, two-thirds of whose property consists in slaves?*

It cannot be denied, by any person cognizant of college influences, that each professor has his quota of friends and admirers among the students, and their minds are to a certain degree, upon general subjects, merely daguerrotypes of his opinions.—This is natural. The student is young, and the instructors are placed over them, *in loco parentis*, to guide them correctly; and the young graduate leaves with opinions moulded by his instructors that will cling to him through life.

We ask, are we correctly informed concerning the political inclination and expressed opinions of this professor? If not, we hope to be corrected; and if we are, we call upon the proper authorities to take action, for the sake of the prosperity of our Alma Mater and the good of the State.

AN ALUMNUS.

For the Standard.

Pineburical Observations and Cogitations.

Mr. Printurs of the Standard:

As I suppose you are about done reviewing the field of action, and as we are about to commence the fight for the November victory; and as Democracy always gives a hearing to the views and reviews of commoners like myself; and as some apology is due for my not writing during the campaign; therefore, I have resolved to offer you a sketch of things in general in our end of the State.

Immediately after the Greensborough Convention (which held forth on the fence between the east and west) Gilmer seemed to "catch events in their approach with full and apt presentiment," and, like a general already defeated, fled to the mountains.—Here, like Stockton with the Union, he tried to scotch a land-slide of Whigs with his own body; but it run right over him and mashed him flat as a pancake. Not only he, but the whole party, seemed to place their hopes in the mountains—"verily these people imagined a vain thing"—I could frequently learn, by public and private intelligence, of the ringer-in-general ringing and ringing and ringing through the mountains: The bell at Salisbury jingled and jingled and jingled; while the ringer's little man-Friday became more eloquent than I ever heard him before.—He became more terrific and *verbific* as time rolled by, and the election came on. Gen. Leach went about doing good, i. e., speaking at school-houses and by-corners, in order to get these places addressed before our elector got out; telling that Frank Pierce came into the Presidency only as a county court lawyer, and that the charges of *secrecy, dark-lantern, &c., all* amounted to this—"that the members had pledged their lives and fortunes that they would stick to the Union to the last," and much more of the same sort. He too, ranged high up, close to the border of Clingman's District. "Verily these people imagined a vain thing."

Seeing things taking this course, I thought to write to you frequently if not oftener, and tell you of the frantic wiggle of the serpent's tail in the west, while you "bruised his head" in the east. I thought there was going to be great discussions, exciting times, &c. But things turned out so that those who had joined the "knock-kneed" party from good motives, having been fooled so often and finding it so difficult to keep up with the changes of their leaders, became so vexed and perplexed that some came out honestly and "cussed" the whole affair; others who wanted to appear consistent, though far off the track, concluded to "lump it;" while others finding themselves "bit," and not wishing to tell it, remained right still, and said nothing, and did not vote at all; while the Democrats, with the pride of faith and certainty of being right, walked up and put in their votes as if nothing had been the matter. The opposition tried to get up an excitement among the terrified; but it was no go.—Jingler and Friday did all they could; but they found that they had "imagined a vain thing." Friday came out honestly (?) and acknowledged that the mass meeting a few days before was, "to some extent, a failure;" but Jingler talked like it was about as large and enthusiastic an affair as he had ever seen. He has'nt been far from home. A respectable orator said that "Buchanan done more to fix the charge of *bargain and corruption* on Mr. Clay, than any other Democrat; and that Clay *never* spoke to him afterwards." They hammered on that old "ten cents" until it got so thin that every body could see through it. The people were told that the Catholics had piled up Bibles on the American shores and burnt them. One orator set up the most pitiful and pathetic howl that I ever heard from a stump, either hollow or solid, and exclaimed: "How long before you could not say, *this is my own, my native land?*" But the people were not so easily scared. When Gilmer's *mouse* tale and Gen. Leach's *louse* tale, and more of the same sort, were resorted to in order to divert the people from more grave enquiries; but this was no go—"they had imagined a vain thing." Some tried to hold up for the old Whig party, but finding it too weak, and finding themselves abused by the upstart party so much worse than they ever had been by the Democrats, they finally come entirely over to us. The "preachers," too, did their part—"and thereon hangs a tale."

Return our thanks to Hon. L. O'B. Branch for documents sent us during the campaign, and tell him if he has any copies of the last annual message of the President to send them on; for Mr. Puryear did not send the *last* annual message as he did the others. Why he did not, "I pretend not to know." Farewell.

SCOUT.

VALUE OF THE UNION TO THE NORTH.—We invite all patriots, all considerate and conservative men at the North, to reflect calmly on disunion, now that disunion is so seriously threatened by the dominant party of the North.

Independent of a civil and fratricidal war that is likely to ensue, and not likely to end; look at its other certain and probable effects on the wealth, prosperity, morality, religion, and good government of the two sections.

First, what is the value of the cotton crop to the North, and how can she get along without it? We think it forms so large an item in the industrial pursuits and means of livelihood to the large masses in the North, that, were the supply suddenly cut off, immediate famine would be the consequence. Cotton goods buy much of the food for her population, and without those goods they would be without food or clothing.

Sugar is another large and important article, and becoming daily more so, from its increased production in the South, and its diminished production in the West Indies.

Corn and Flour can always be obtained on better terms from the Southern Atlantic States than from the North-West; and, indeed, without the Cotton of the South, the North would have little to exchange for Western products of any kind.

The Mechanics and Manufacturers of the North would lose, by disunion, their only good and reliable market, for the West will soon become rather a competitor than a customer. Free society find rivals and competitors in Free society, customers and a market, only in the general, in Slave society.

The shipping interest of the North would soon find, if divided from the South, their ships rotting at their wharves. It is the heavy agricultural products of the South that furnish their outward freights, and purchase their homeward cargoes. The largest, the richest mercantile marine in the world, is that of the North. Disunion wipes that out.

Separated from the South, the Mercantile interest at the North would be far too great in numbers and in capital for their restricted market. Very general insolvency of the merchants would soon occur.

Merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, ship owners, sailors and operatives ruined and dispersed, who would rent the houses? There would be a great redundancy of houses, and deficiency of tenants, and competition, among house owners, would reduce rents so low as hardly to pay taxes and keep the tenements in repair.

Your cities deserted, what will become of that numerous class of farmers, gardeners, &c., who supply your city markets? They too must be ruined. The ruin, material and physical, would be universal, with no South open as now, in which the ruined may retrieve their fortunes. How many thousand Northerners find annually, respectable and profitable employment at the South? Disunion cuts off this field of adventure, industry and enterprise, this outlet for a surplus population.

If disunion occur, it will be ushered in under the banner of black Republicanism. The moral, religious, social and governmental principles of that party, will infect and control all your society. Go ask Parker and Beecher, Garrison, Brigham Young, the infidels, agrarians and Free Lovers, what those principles are.

"A constituted anarchy" is the only government that can be created from such materials, to be followed, close on the heels, by a "self elected despotism."

Disunion, for a while, would puzzle the South as to what to do with her surplus meats, grain and cotton; but if she did not expire from plethora of the comforts of life, she would soon beget a home market for her surplus agricultural products, by rearing up at home, a mercantile, shipping, mechanic and manufacturing interest, equal to those she now employs and supports from abroad.

The North has taunted the South for many years, for neglecting to diversify pursuits and become independent. We hope she will not compel us to remove the taunt, and follow her example.

Rich. Enquirer.

Douglas Jerrold, one of the famed clique of London Punch satirists, is coming to America to lecture. Jerrold commenced life as a sailor, and after six years salt water experience became a compositor in a London news paper office. His first literary achievment was an essay on German music, which the author after the manner of Benjamin Franklin, dropped into that lion's mouth, the editor's box, where he was a printer, and two days after he had the delight of setting up his own article, none of the editors being aware of the author's name. Jerrold next dropped another anonymous article in the box on Fashionable Charity, which is written with all his peculiar vigor. This caused so great a stir that the editor, in his notices to correspondents, begged the author to call upon him—in other words, he was requested to "Stand, and unfold yourself." He did, much to the astonishment of the editor, who at once recognising his talents, took him from the case, and put him to the desk.

From the Clinton [illegible]

Educational Convention.

At a meeting of the friends of Education in Sampson County at Clinton, Sept. 14th, 1856.

Mr. Joel Parker was called to the chair and E. L. Perkins appointed secretary. At the request of the President the secretary explained the object of the meeting

Moved by R. W. Millard that all those present from other counties be invited to take part in our deliberations. Carried.

Moved by A. A. McKoy, that each person wishing to become a member of this association be requested to go forward to the secretary's book and record his own name. Carried.

John G. Elliot,* L. C. Graves,* Joel Parker, Allmond A. McKoy, Edgar, L. Perkins, James A. Bizzell, Hinton E. Carr, R. W. Millard, * Neill Watson, James A. Ferrell,* James Marsh, James C. Faison, E. M. Wilson, J. T. Wilson,* Wm. F. Stradella,* Curtis Lee,* William A. Small,* George W. Carroll,* O. N. Mathews,* R. R. Bell,* Jas. H Darden, Sr.,* J. A. Darden,* M. E. Jackson,* A. D. King,* Benj S. Herring,* John B. King,* Samson S. Jackson,* B. F. Strickland,* Josiah Robinson,* J. S. Hines, G. M. Moseley, J. F. Ireland, L. W. Robinson,* R. T. King,* A. F. Bizzell,* A. M. Lee,* I. M. Hobbs.

Those marked thus* are teachers.

Moved by A. A. McKoy, that E. L. Perkins, R. W. Millard and O. N. Mathews be appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-laws for this association. Carried.

Moved by Jas. Marsh, that J. G. Elliot and R. W. Millard be appointed Delegates to the State Convention, and Curtis Lee and Joseph Darden be appointed alternates. Carried.

By E. L. Perkins,

Resolved, that the delegates from this convention to the State Teachers convention be instructed to ask the State convention to prepare and publish a form of constitution adapted to County Associations.

By A. A. McKoy,

Resolved, that the thanks of this convention are due to the citizens of Sailsbury for their hospitality so generously offered to the delegates to the State Convention, also to the W. & Weldon and North Carolina Road, for the favors extended by them to said delegates.

Moved by L. C. Graves, that the present officers of the Society remain in office until we are permanently organized. Carried.

Moved by L. C. Graves that this convention meet again on the second Saturday in October. Carried.

And the Meeting adjourned.

JOEL PARKER, President.

E. L. PERKINS, Sec'ty.

THE QUESTION OF THE UNION AND THE PRESIDENCY. We confess that we look forward with great solicitude to the next two months of the political history of this country. With civil war raging in the West, anarchy in the Government, and the North a great nest of faction, it seems almost impossible that the Union should preserve its integrity. That it has existed so long is the great wonder. It is difficult to reconcile with preceding history and with the nature of man, that thirty-one sovereign States should live under the same Federal Government, when divided into two sections at deadly hostility. It is hard to understand that an honorable, sensitive and brave people should tamely suffer itself to be plundered of its property; its slaves to be excited to insurrection; its citizens to be murdered when reclaiming their fugitive slaves; its share in the public domain to be wrested from it by fraud, violence and unconstitutional legislation; its most cherished institutions, and its wealth, too, threatened with destruction; its character to be villified, and, by the basest slanders, to be held up to the reproach of the world. And what renders it almost inexplicable is, that the States comprising the section which submits to all this are the most powerful in all the elements of greatness, are united by the closest ties of blood, affection and interest, and have a plain, honorable, well known and peaceful remedy before them.

The historian of two hundred years hence will find it difficult to explain this strange Union, at best, and will find it impossible unless he have the clue. Heretofore our political contests have been between parties existing equally in both sections, and upon questions interesting to the whole people. But this Presidential canvass divides the country upon purely sectional issues. When we reflect upon this, and upon the civil war, and the movements in Congress, we can see but one chance for the Union to exist even four years longer—and that is the election of Mr. Buchanan.

We must regard it as unfortunate that Mr. Fillmore was nominated. His election is impossible. Whatever may be the sage opinions of a few half-awake partisans, pot-house politicians, antiquated sectarians and Samites, he and "Sam" are fungi, foreign bodies, not in the canvass, out of the game entirely. It is now the North against the South, and his nomination merely serves to complicate matters between them.

It is the policy of the South to have her peace and safety at once secured—in the Union or out of it; and in order to do this, that the North should decide directly, and positively, whether or not it will adhere to the Constitution as it is. But Mr. Fillmore comes in as a disturbing cause, and if Fremont be elected, many Southerners will blind their eyes, and say it was because Fillmore took away good constitutional support in the North from Buchanan; they will be disposed to hang on to a broken Constitution and a disastrous Union, and to try the North once more, and will talk of peace while the chains are being riveted firmly upon them.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan be elected, the factionists at the North will say (and we firmly believe they will be right) that Mr. Fillmore took from Fremont support he would otherwise have received, and they will encourage themselves to persevere in their factious designs.

We argue as men who sincerely love the Constitution and value the Union only so far as it is a Constitutional Union. The prospect for a return to such a Union seems very remote. If Mr. Buchanan be elected, although some semblance of a Constitution may be preserved four years longer by his exercise of the veto power, we can by no means affirm that it will be so preserved. How soon or how far the civil war in Kansas may extend, "must give us pause." But the only chance of preserving the Union and restoring it to its Constitutional character, is in the election of Mr. Buchanan—and if there be a conservative element in the North it must manifest itself now—or it will be forever too late.

New Orleans Delta.

CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS.—The venerable Bishop Meade of Virginia, has addressed a letter to the Protestant Churchman, in which he discourages any active participation in politics on the part of ministers of the Gospel. The Richmond Dispatch gives the pith of the letter as follows:

He says he never gave but one vote at an election, and that at an early period. He freely acknowledges that other good and wise men have entertained a different opinion, and believes that there are times when religion and patriotism call upon the clergy to exhort their people to the defence of their persons and firesides against invading foes; and occasions when the great principles of divine law are assailed and trampled upon even by rulers, and when duty to God requires his ministers to cry aloud and spare not. But he says that in determining when and how to lift up their voices, there is need of the wisdom of the serpent and the gentleness of the dove. He adds that when defending his own course against those who differed from him, he has always assumed the ground that ministers had so many other occasions on which to show their fidelity and independence, and in which there is no likelihood of giving offence, that they might be spared the exercise of the right of voting; that the probable good of an individual vote could scarcely counterbalance the evil resulting from the offence given by taking part in such exciting scences. He has often, while engaged in such discussions, quoted the words of the good John Newton, who said that if any petition were needed to complete the Litany, it was "from poison and politics, good Lord deliver us," as he thought the one as injurious as the other to the body.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—The Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, commenced its annual session at Guyandotte, Va., on last Thursday, Rev. Bishop Early presiding.

COMPARISON INSTITUTED.

The Hon. Warren Winslow, in his speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 11th of July, on the subject of the assault on Sumner, has the following, which we commend to the attention of our readers—not only the remarks of Mr. W., but the statistics which he so eloquently introduces to the public notice:

"Sir, we ought to save this Union. The loftiest motives press upon us; the noblest incentives influence us; our reverence for our ancestors demands it; our own future fame invokes it. Throughout the civilized world, strong nerves tremble, and stout hearts quake, for the final result of this last experiment of man's capacity for self-government. Age after age, in the dim vista of the shadowy future, gaze at us with anxiety and solicitude. If the Union be worth preserving, it is worth taking pains to preserve. I profess no idolatrous love for it; I cherish it for the good it has done, and for the good it may do. It has given us peace at home, unexampled prosperity, and a name among the nations. It has gained us respect abroad, and assured us security from aggression. I have never yielded to that sentiment springing from mawkish sensibility, that we should not calculate its value. I think we can never too often go into the reckoning; it will bear investigation. I was much impressed with some statistics with regard to my own honored State and the State of Massachusetts, which met my eye in the columns of an able political journal, showing the great comparative advantages to both of the Union of these States. I will read them. The Richmond Enquirer says of Massachusetts and North Carolina:

"We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics which we shall cite might, of themselves, induce the belief that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known that, despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious, and energetic.—Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the products of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill, and capital to better markets and more congenial climes. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) 1,000,000, that of North Carolina 870,000. Massachusetts produced 34,000 bushels of wheat, 2,345,000 bushels of Indian corn, and 3,585,000 bushels of potatoes, 81,000 hogs, 42,000 horses and mules, and 260,000 cattle. The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great.—They produced 2,130,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 5,700,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,800,000 hogs, 174,400 horses and mules, and 693,000 cattle. What a field she exexhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts, for she produces all the necessaries of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark, that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 44. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In penitentiaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14. Odd Fellows' charities in Massachusetts, $264,000; in North Carolina, $10,000.

We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every Christian, patriot, and philanthropist in the Union."

Sir, I cannot help thinking that, if the energies of our politicians were devoted to the compilation of statistics like these, in good Anglo-Saxon, and to their circulation in New England among the class of people who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by disunion, who will have to bear the burdens without sharing in the honors of a new Confederacy, it would be much more patriotic and profitable than the translation into rich German of speeches upon Kansas, reflecting upon the institutions of the South and their circulation in the prairie States of the Northwest."

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—We published the following paragraph yesterday, but as we have corroborative evidence of its truth, we take pleasure in republishing it:

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—The Philadelphia Enquirer gives the result of the analysis of sundry Gas coals, by which it is apparent that the Bituminous Coal from Deep River, Chatham county, North Carolina, is very nearly 20 per cent. richer in Gas than any Coal discovered in America; and indeed it yields more Gas of a superior quality than the English coals, with which our cities are generally lighted. We hear that the New York Gas Companies are importing English Coals at a cost of $9 75 per ton.

A gentleman of this town has politely handed us a letter received by him from Philadelphia, dated the 16th instant, from which we make the following extract:

"I have been conversing with Mr. Hugh Waddell (of Orange,) for the last hour, and was glad to be informed both by him and the papers, that after a most searching and skillful test, coal brought from our Deep River Coal Fields has proven to be of *the most superior quality ever yet discovered* either in England or in this country. Five pounds of this coal produced twenty-four cubic feet of gas, whilst hitherto no coal has been found to produce more than twenty cubic feet of gas; making a difference of twenty per cent. in our favor. North Carolina forever!"

In view of this most gratifying fact, and in view also of the rich prospective advantages which must enure to our State from the possession of these mines, which are vast in extent and almost incalculable in the wealth of the deposit, we would urge the necessity of those works of improvement now in progress and in contemplation, and which are designed to afford facilities for getting this mineral to market. We would especially allude to the railroad proposed to be built between Fayetteville and the mines, for the purpose of expressing the wish that the Legislature, at its approaching session, will give this important enterprise liberal State aid. We think that in common fairness and justice it is entitled to it. Fayetteville was given the go-by entirely at the last session, and the injustice should be repaired as far as it is possible. In thus expressing a wish for the success of this road, we do not mean to cast a slur upon the River improvement, which is a work striving at a somewhat similar result with the road, preferring to wait yet a little while longer ere we abandon all hope of its future usefulness.

Wil. Herald.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Cheraw to take the two abolition incendiaries, Jas. Caldwell and John Malone, to Wilmington, for the purpose of having them sent to the North, have published a card in the Cheraw *Gazette*, from which we make the following extract:

"On arriving at Wilmington we delivered to the Mayor of that city the letter of the Intendant of Cheraw, written under the instruction of the meeting, and he relieved us from the further charge of Caldwell and Malone, by placing them in the care of the police who took them on the cars to Norfolk, Va. His Honor, the Mayor, also addressed a letter to the Mayor of Norfolk enclosing that of our Intendant, and requested that the object we had in view should be carried out.

"We were highly pleased with the conduct of the Mayor of Wilmington and those of the citizens who were present at the Hotel where we were, and cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our gratification and returning our acknowledgments for the kindness and consideration shown us personally, and their readiness to aid in carrying out a measure so necessary to our common protection from the assaults of abolition incendiaries."

Some one recommends sending Yankee girls to Kansas instead of Sharp's rifles. No objections.—Guess it would have a tendency to civilize the white savages there at present.

TEXAN NEWS.—Arrivals at New Orleans bring Galveston dates to the 11th inst., and furnish some interesting intelligence, for a summary of which we are indebted to the N. O. Picayune:

The Galveston News publishes the following letter in relation to the late contemplated insurrection in Colorado county:

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY,
September 19, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The object of this communication is to state to you all the facts of any importance connected with a recent intended insurrection.

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time they were in the full possession of the facts of a well organized and systemized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie-knives guns and ammunition. Their pass-words of organization were adopted, and their motto, "leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs.—At a late hour at night all were to be make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "free State," (Mexico.)

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on by such impending danger to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and lenity to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by unanimous consent the law was withheld and their lives spared, with the exception of three of the ringleaders, who were on last Friday, the 5th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., hung in compliance with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county.

Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the county within five days, and never again to return under the penalty of death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, that was not arrested, but we hope that he may yet be, and have meted out to him such reward as his black deeds demand.

We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the Mexican population, we would here state that a resolution was passed by the unanimous voice of the country, forever forbidding any Mexican from coming within the limits of the county.

Peace, quiet and good order are again restored, and by the watchful care of our Vigilance Committee, a well organized patrol and good discipline among our planters, we are persuaded that there will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the character of this.

JOHN H. ROBSON,
H. A. TATUM,
J. H. HICKS,
Corresponding Committee.

EXETER HALL.—Exeter Hall is the Broadway Tabernacle of Great Britain. It is the channel through which all the gas, nonsense, fanaticism, humbug and treason of that mighty empire escape, and save the body politic from a hundred explosions a day. Exeter Hall is no exponent of the intelligence, piety, or common sense of England. It is true that that country contains more wisdom, virtue, knowledge, political, moral and material power than the same space of ground on any other portion of the earth, but it is also true that it contains as much folly, fanaticism, ignorance and moral imbecility as the most benighted regions of Asia or Africa. It is those last elements of British society that are represented in Exeter Hall, with here and there a radical peer, a hypocritical priest, and a crazy philosopher, to guide and mould the public sentiment of the stupid and sweltering mob.

It is Exeter Hall, of course, that is the Pandemonium of British abolitionism, and there the emissaries are commissioned, and the weapons formed for waging war upon the institutions of the Southern States. The fanatics of the North are but the unconscious tools of Exeter Hall, whilst Exeter Hall itself is but a part of the machinery worked by subtle diplomatists behind the scenes for the aggrandizements of British power through the overthrow of the American Union. Fremont is the favorite candidate of Exeter Hall for the Presidency, and is in high favor with the despots of Europe.—The hopes of all the enemies of white liberty throughout the world are now centered on this champion of negro emancipation. Col. Fremont, if so disposed, could easily replenish his exhausted exchequer from the treasuries of France, Austria, and Prussia, who would pay liberally for the overthrow of a government whose institutions threaten the stability of every throne in Europe; whilst England might well afford to expend millions on a Presidential campaign which, if Fremont be elected, will divide the Union, and throw the cotton and the commerce of the Southern States into British hands. The interests of a nation present an infallible clue to its policy. Indeed, it is more than likely that foreign gold is lavishly expended at this moment in purchasing presses and political influence for Fremont in the Free Soil States.

There is one Hall in this country which could meet and parayze the operations of Exeter Hall. It is Faneuil Hall, in Boston. The wisdom and virtue of Massachusetts might again revive the flame of constitutional liberty, and of love of the Union, which once burned so brightly on that altar. But, alas! the flame has turned to ashes; the "wonted fires" seem to have altogether gone out; the genius of the place lies dead in the mighty sepulchre of Webster; its oracles are silent; and obscene birds defile the places once consecrated by virtue and patriotism.

Rich. Dispatch.

Some gentlemen travelling in a stage coach near Austin, Texas, had for a fellow passenger a talkative lady, who soon informed them that she was on a visit to one of her neighbors to congratulate him upon having recently killed a Know Nothing.—Seeing a chance for fun, one of the gentlemen at once begged permission to introduce the other, as Lieut. Topo, the leading spirit of a Know Nothing lodge down the country.

"A Know Nothing, is he?" questioned the irate lady.

"He is."

"Well, if ever I should catch him in my house, courtin one of my daughters, I'd run him out with the dogs, and then send the niggers to dig the tracks out of the yard. I scorn 'em."

FREMONT AND HIS KEEPERS.—The Committee who have Mr. Fremont in charge, have adopted a good dodge to keep him out of the clutches of curious questioners. The "Kurnel" has two residences here, besides the one in California! He lives in Ninth street and also at Staten Island. When any ugly customer, such as "our German friends," call to see him to learn whether he is going to carry out the Know Nothing creed if elected, the Col. is down to Staten Island. No one knows exactly, however, where the Staten Island residence is, only that it is somewhere "along-shore." The dodge is a good one for a man who is trying to stand on two platforms.

N. Y. Day Book.

FILLMORE'S STRENGTH IN NEW YORK.—We hear a great deal said by the Know-Nothing press about Fillmore's strength in New York. An ounce of evidence is worth more than a ton of talk. In the city of New York alone, the following papers support Buchanan and Breckinridge: Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Day Book, Democratic Review, Sunday Times, Sunday Atlas, Campaign Democrat, [illegible] Argus, New York Democrat, Irish American, [illegible] man's Journal, States Zeitung, Citizen and *Cell*.

The following support Fillmore: the Express and Commercial Advertiser.

Valuable Plantation and other Lands for Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE LATE Samuel C. Eborn, the subscribers offer for sale that large and valuable farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest farms in the State. It contains Eight Hundred Acres of Land, five hundred acres of which are cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the cleared land, about one hundred acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture, and Fruit. The remaining four hundred acres of cleared land is rich Swamp land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better corn land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the uncleared land, most of it is rich swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo river and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde county. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious two story house, kitchen, smoke house, large barn, carriage house, crib, stables, poultry houses, good framed negro houses, and every other necessary out house. There are two as good wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality, and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.

We also offer for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of uncleared land on Jordan's creek, in Beaufort county.—This is well timbered, and a portion of it is good swamp land. Also, thirty-three and a third acres of land in Leechville District, Beaufort county.

Also, one-fourth part of a tract of land, consisting of four hundred acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo creek, in Beaufort county, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a farm on this tract and a dwelling house, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.

The title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The mules on the plantation, together with the hogs, cattle, and sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort county, or to James Garrason, Long Creek, New Hanover county.

ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of Samuel C. Eborn, dec'd.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147—wtf.

VALUABLE LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of October next, on the premises, the valuable Tract of land in Warren county, North Carolina, known as "BUCK SPRING," formerly the residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the best highland plantations in the country, containing about 1750 Acres, from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth, and very heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of fine Creek low grounds, half of which are cleared—part very recently. The Stables, Cribs and Barns, are all in good repair—the latter capable of curing about 30 Hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site and the Location is eligible for either a GRIST or SAW MILL. It is within six miles of Macon and Littleton Depots on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; three miles from Roanoke River and adjoins the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.

At the same time and place will be sold the stock of all kinds: HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS; Crop of Corn, Oats, Tobacco; Plantation Utensils; one new Wheat Thrasher and Horse Power and Fan Mill.

The purchaser will have liberty to seed a crop of Wheat and full possession will be given on the 1st January.

Should it be found desirable, the tract will be divided to suit purchasers.

The Overseer, Mr. T. S. Leonard, is on the land at all times and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

TERMS FOR THE LAND.—One third cash, the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with approved personal security required and title retained until final payment.

FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Cash for all sums of $20 and under—over that amount, six months credit with interest. Bonds with good security will be required before the removal of the property.

Should the day prove inclement, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

H. J. STONE, Executor
of Robert L. Jones, dec'd.

August 4, 1856. 1144—w2m.

Fall Races.—Warrenton Course.

THE RACES OVER THE WARRENTON, NORTH Carolina, Course are postponed until the 21st day of October, next instead of the time advertised, on account of the Broad Rock and Petersburg Races.

A two year old stake now open, to be run on the 1st day of the races, $200 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race, now one entry, mile heats—to name and close by the 15th Sept.

FIRST DAY.—Sweepstake for colts and fillies that never won a race, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit—to name and close by the 15th day of September. Now two entries.

SECOND DAY.—Jockey Club Purse for $400—3 mile heats—entrance $20.

THIRD DAY.—Jockey Club Purse of $800—3 mile heats—entrance $25.

FOURTH DAY.—Proprietor's Purse of $200—2 mile heats—entrance $20.

The Proprietor pledges himself to have the old Track in elegant order, with new buildings. New Stables furnished Race Horses gratis.

By order of the Club.

P. J. TURNBULL, Sec'y.

GEN. M. T. HAWKINS, Prop'r & Treasurer.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—At a meeting of the Warrenton Jockey Club, held at Dr. Brownlow's Hotel, the following members being present: W. Eaton, sr., President, Dr. Stephen Davis, Samuel Newell, John Newell, B. H. Pridie, M. T. Hawkins, President and Treasurer,—it was.

Resolved, That, in consequence of the Petersburg races taking place on the 28th of October the Warrenton Races shall be postponed until the 11th of November, at which time the purses heretofore advertised will be run for.

THOS. G. PLUMMER,

Sept. 13, 1856. 1150—wtln.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON,
Mill-Wright and Machinist.

April 5, 1856. 1121—wly

"Learn of the Mole to plough."—*Pope.*

WYCHE'S CULTIVATING PLOW, (PATENTED 8th of January, 1856)—called the Mole Plow; with vertical cutters near the edge of a horizontal share, for dividing the furrow slice, and a curved cutter on the rear of the share for turning the whole in towards the plow, or as far on the opposite side of the share as may be desired. Adapted to siding, listing, breaking turfy or hard land, subsoiling, and many other purposes. Is light, cheap, and strong; and supposed to be the most perfect pulverizer in use.

For license to sell, with directions for manufacturing, address

W. E. WYCHE,
Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED in the Oyster Trade, is prepared to fill any and all orders that may be sent to him, with prompiness and dispatch. Address J. G. Cowper, Suffolk, Va.

JOS. G. COWPER.

September 16, 1856. 1150—wtm.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT'R 27, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN,	of Pasquotank,
2nd,	" W. J. BLOW,	of Pitt.
3rd,	" M. B. SMITH,	of New Hanover,
4th,	" GASTON H. WILDER,	of Wake,
5th,	" S. E. WILLIAMS,	of Alamance,
6th,	" THOS. SETTLE, Jr.,	of Rock'ham.
7th,	" R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg.
8th,	" W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

MESSRS. WILDER AND LITTLEJOHN,

Democratic and Know Nothing Electors, for this (the 4th) Congressional District, will address the people of Wake, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 29th instant.

Baltimore Whig Convention.

We expressed the opinion, in our last, that the great body of delegates went to Baltimore—not to unite on the strongest man to defeat Fremont—but to nominate Millard Fillmore, the Know Nothing candidate. This is proved by the speeches, by the resolutions, and by the whole tone of the Convention. There were a few delegates, no doubt, who were actuated by a sincere desire to see this great question met and decided without regard to party; but they were overruled by others, whose party prejudices have thus far shown themselves to be stronger than their attachment to the federal Constitution and to their native land. In the meeting held in this City, for example, the delegates were instructed to decide between Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore; yet it is well known that none but Fillmore men were appointed delegates, and that one gentleman, at least, was not included in the list because he was supposed or known to be a Buchanan Whig. Still the impression is sought to be produced that the old line Whigs referred to desire only to defeat Fremont, and that they were as ready to support Mr. Buchanan as Mr. Fillmore to attain that result.

We published the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention in our last. They are vague and general in their character. They present no great specific principles, on which to base a settlement of existing difficulties. They refer to *a man*, Millard Fillmore, more than to principles. They are specific only in their false charges against the Democracy and the administration of President Pierce; and in this respect they very much resemble the resolutions constantly passed and reiterated by the black Republicans of the free States.

The second resolution refers to the civil war in Kansas, and to "mutual recriminations" between the two sections, and "traces these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present administration."—But who criminated? The abolitionists, and Southern men are denounced for "recriminations"—for acting on the defensive! Who began the war in Kansas? The Massachusetts "Emigrant Aid Society"—the abolitionists. *They* are responsible, more than all others, for the condition of things in Kansas, and for existing bitterness between the two sections. Certainly, we should have a very quiet time, both in Kansas and in the Southern States, if we would only allow the abolitionists to have everything their own way.

These old line Whigs are anxious on account of "mutual recriminations" and present "calamities," and these things they charge on the Democratic party. Two years ago, the Know Nothing organization broke up their party in the free States, and began this warfare on the South. These Know Nothings indulged some hope, for a time, that they might entrap Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska act, into their ranks; and failing in that, they started the false report that he had applied for admission, and was rejected. He was the first among the leading public men of America to denounce them, and to warn his countrymen against them. He did this in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1854. Up to this time the public mind in the free States was comparatively quiet on the slavery question. The Kansas-Nebraska act was generally regarded there, as here, as but carrying out the principle of non-intervention embodied in the "compromise" of 1850, which Mr. Fillmore had approved; and certainly, so far as the South was concerned, there was general satisfaction felt and expressed as to that act. But no sooner had Judge Douglas made that speech against the Know Nothings than the floodgates of abolition rage were opened on him and on the South,—the criminations and "recriminations" commenced; and the abolitionists, under this Know Nothing assault upon the South, began to raise men and money to exclude Southern men from Kansas. The elections in the free States came on, and the Democrats were beaten—the House of Representatives was filled with a majority of abolition Know Nothings. This was the beginning. Mr. Fillmore and his friends joined in this cry, standing by and "consenting to the death" of the old Whig party. And now, what do we find? Southern old line Whigs, like Gov. Morehead, and many others who might be mentioned, shrunk and were silenced under this abolition storm, raised by the Northern Know Nothings in 1854 and 1855, against the South, and against their own recorded convictions of justice and right; and to-day we find them rallying round Mr. Fillmore and his Northern supporters, who took part in the very commencement of this war upon us, who have profited by it as politicians—destroyed the old Whig party, and sectionalized the country. This is history. And Gov. Morehead, who in 1854, unequivocally approved Mr. Kerr's vote in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act, has the assurance now to charge the administration with the responsibility of the evils, which, as the Convention alleges, have flowed from that act; and to call on the people to support a man for President who declares that this same act is the source of all our present dangers, "leaving scarcely a hope" that the country will be saved!

Old line Whigs at Baltimore hold the administration responsible for civil war in Kansas. *So do the black Republicans.* Old line Whigs at Baltimore declare that Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate, and that the Democratic party is a "faction." *So do the black Republicans.* Old line Whigs at Baltimore evince the strongest desire to defeat the Democratic party, and make their arrangements accordingly. *So do the black Republicans.* Old line Whigs at Baltimore pledge their support to a Know Nothing for President. *So do the black Republicans support Fremont, who is the candidate of the Northern Know Nothings.*

The sixth resolution passed at Baltimore is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the present Presidential canvass; the one claiming only to represent sixteen Northern States of the Union; the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin."

Mark that language!—"the one claiming only to represent sixteen Northern States of the Union; *the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States.*" All the South asks is her rights under a common Constitution. The Northern Democrats stand pledged to secure to her these rights. This is "*passion*"—this is "*prejudice!*" We assert, and can show, by extracts from Northern journals and speeches, filling column after column, that Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats hold the same language on the fugitive-slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska act; and that, upon the question of the Constitutional rights of the South, they are one and the same. Yet we are here told that a national party—whose resolutions were adopted, and whose candidates were nominated in a general Convention, embracing delegates from every Congressional District in the United States—a party which every where holds the same doctrines, and among whom divisions are unknown—this party, we are told is a mere "faction," and its success is as much to be deprecated as that of the infamous black Republicans themselves! This from Southern men—from Fillmore men—from men who profess to be desirous of Democratic co-operation and of Southern union for the sake of the Union! Read the resolutions again, old line Whigs, and see if we have not truly given its substance and meaning.

These old line Baltimore Whigs express the opinion that the election of Fillmore "will furnish the best, if not the *only*, means of restoring peace to the country." If this be so, then is the country gone. But where is Mr. Fillmore's strength? Not in the South, for in the late elections in North-Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, his friends were beaten from ten to fifteen thousand votes; not in the North, where it is needed to keep down abolitionism, for in the late returns from Maine, Iowa, and Vermont, his name is not even mentioned. That he has a large and respectable number of friends, no one denies; but they are every where, in all the States, in a hopeless minority.

The old line Baltimore Whigs say they take Mr. Fillmore without "referring" to or "adopting" his Know Nothing principles. Who ever heard before of a public man separate and apart from his principles? They may go for him on personal grounds, or as mere man-worshippers—but they cannot sustain him under any other view, without at the same time sustaining his principles. They take him, then, without reference to his Know Nothingism. But what of his oaths to obey the National Council?—They take him because, as they say, as a *Whig* President he did well. But he is no longer a Whig—he is under other and paramount obligations. The National Intelligencer thinks it would not be safe to calculate that Mr. Fillmore, with his present obligations and surroundings, would do as well as when he was a Whig. That paper, the organ of the old line Whigs of the country, is evidently not disposed to trust him.

We repeat what we intimated in our last, that we object rather to the temper and manner in which Mr. Fillmore has been nominated by old line Whigs, than to the fact of his nomination. We are entirely satisfied to see him remain in the field. He may strengthen Mr. Buchanan in the free States—that is, if the Fillmore men should run Electoral tickets in good faith; while he cannot subtract from the Democratic candidate a single Electoral vote in the South. Nor do we believe that his nomination at Baltimore has added at all to his prospects in the South. The public mind was made up before that Convention met. Those who went to Baltimore to nominate him, would have voted for him in almost any event. The most of them are Federalists, and their prejudices against Democracy are so strong that they will never act with us; and we confess we are not very sorry on account of it. The Democrats, and the high-minded, independent, unprejudiced old line Whigs, who are now with us, or who may hereafter join us, will elect Buchanan and Breckinridge, and save the country.

A Know Nothing Trick.—The leading men among the delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention, were Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and Hon. John H. Bryan. We all know that these gentlemen were active co-operators with the Know Nothings last Summer. Gov. Morehead presided at the Guilford K. N. mass meeting—Gov. Graham made a speech at that meeting, and Mr. Bryan addressed a K. N. meeting in Wilmington in April last. Yet these gentlemen went to Baltimore as *Whigs*, to nominate Mr. Fillmore. It was a Know Nothing trick from first to last. What party do you belong to, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Mr. Bryan? Why, some people (the Know Nothings,) say our party is dead, but we think not,—we *call* ourselves Whigs, but we *vote* with the Know Nothings.—What transparent humbuggery?

The Weather.—On Sunday last, we had a heavy storm of rain from the northwest, accompanied with hail. This was followed by very cool weather for September. We learn that a slight frost was seen in some places on Wednesday and Thursday mornings last. This was the earliest frost ever seen, we suppose, in this region. The white frosts are usually first seen here about the 10th of October.

Southern Traitors.

John Minor Botts has taken the stump in Virginia, ostensibly for Fillmore, but really for Fremont. His speeches are in the black Republican vein, yet men are found so lost to honor and to patriotism as to applaud them.

There was a "Fillmore rally" in Richmond, Va., a few evenings since, and a speech was made by Henry Winter Davis, member of Congress from Baltimore. This man voted, during the late session, with the black Republicans on the army appropriation bill; and he is no doubt an abolitionist at heart.

If Mr. Fillmore has such supporters in the heart of the South, what must be the character of his friends North?

These men—Botts and Davis—are paving the way for a seat in Fremont's Cabinet, in case he should be elected. There were tories in the Revolution, and there will be traitors in the South in the event of black Republican success. *Our people will know how to deal with them.*

The last Richmond Enquirer says—

"We see the object. It is to prepare the people of the South for abject submission under every extremity of insult and aggression. But the spirit of our forefathers still survives. They did not consider that the value of the then freest government on earth, compensated them for an unrighteous tax of a few pence.

The speech of Henry Winter Davis was consistent with the character of the man. The audience were prepared for a black Republican harangue, and they got it, in spirit and in substance. What is more, they seemed to relish it with eager appetite."

Fremont and Disunion.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, a Know Nothing Whig paper, takes the following view of results in the event of Fremont's election:

"Fremont's Election and the Dissolution of the Union One and the Same Thing.—He who doubts that the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency would bring about an immediate dissolution of the Union, would deny the existence of the sun in heaven, or any thing else equally palpable to the senses.—Fremont could not for the *want of agents* carry on the internal administration of the country. No man in the South can take a commission from him, and no man sent from the North to the South, for the purpose of filling any office under his administration will be allowed to stay here. He will be notified to leave, and if he disregards the notice he will be carried off on a rail and his office be shut up. Take our own town as an example. Will any citizen of it accept a commission of Postmaster from Fremont? If one so base could be found he would not be allowed to remain in his office one day or hour, but would be driven from our midst with the unanimous execrations of the community upon his infamous head. Here then would be a stoppage of the mails, and what will follow?—Should the President attempt by any armed force to open, and keep open the Post Office, that force will be resisted by force, and thus we should have revolution or disruption of the Government, or in other words a dissolution of the Union. Of the office of Collector of the Customs, Marshal of the District, and in fact of every other federal office in Virginia and the whole South, the same thing may be said, and then where, we should like to know, would be the administration of the Federal Government? With the mails stopped, the collection of the revenue stopped and the process of the Federal Courts struck dead by the want of an officer to execute them, we repeat, what would become of the federal administration? And yet this state of affairs will as surely ensue as Fremont is elected!"

☞ We cheerfully give place to the following Card from Students at Chapel Hill, who have taken a course of lessons in Fencing from Capt. DeRue, formerly a Hungarian officer, and now a resident of this City:

University of N. C., }
Chapel Hill, Sept. 21st, 1856. }

To Capt. Edward DeRue:

We, the undersigned, having taken a course of lessons in the art of Fencing, feel no hesitancy in stating that Capt. Edward DeRue is a competent teacher and a high-toned gentleman. We confidently recommend him to the public.

Others have been among us who pretended to teach Fencing; but no one has given such universal satisfaction. And we hope that this will not be his last visit to the University.

In behalf of the Class,

JOHN A. GILMER, Jr.,	GEO. H. GREGORY,
N. B. WHITFIELD,	A. H. SAUNDERS,
H. BRUER,	W. A. JORDAN,
F. R. ROAN,	T. H. CHRISTMAS, Jr.,
H. J. FOREMAN,	A. C. McALISTER,
T. F. NIXON,	J. B. BACOT.

☞ The old line Whig Convention at Baltimore resolved, among other things, that in their opinion Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate, and is sought to be elected by "appeals mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States." All the people of the South ask is their Constitutional rights, and these the national Democratic party stands pledged to secure to them. This is Mr. Buchanan's position, and that of his friends in all sections. Is it "passion"—is it "prejudice" to insist upon a just and fair construction and application of the Constitution? All our Democratic exchanges in the free States, and all the Buchanan speakers hold the same language we do on this subject. The Belfast (Maine) Journal, for example, says:

"After the battle of Thermopylæ, in which the three hundred Spartans under Leonidas perished, it seemed that the last hope of ancient Hellas was gone. Yet the disaster was retrieved and Greece saved at Salamis; and above all the bones of those who fell at the fatal pass where the Asiatic met the Greek was raised a monument with the inscription: "We lie here in obedience to our country." *Let the national men of the nation place the same inscription over the defeated friends of nationality in Maine;* give us what credit they may *for the fight we made against sectionalism*, deception, fraud, and money, and be sure that a Salamis shall follow a Thermopylæ."

☞ The communication of a "Backwoodsman," giving a sketch of the late enthusiastic anti-Know Nothing meeting in Wadesboro', has been received. We are obliged to our Correspondent for his attention; but he has no doubt observed that we have already published an account of the meeting from another friend. "Backwoodsman" commends in high terms the speeches on the occasion of Messrs. Steele and Strange; and he expresses heartfelt gratification, which is shared by the Democrats of the State generally, at the announcement that James W. Osborne, Esq., who was at the time in Wadesboro', will for the future co-operate with the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Democratic Nationality.—The Washington Union copies some remarks of ours doing justice to those Northern Democratic papers with which we exchange, on the subject of the Constitutional rights of the South, and adds—

"Cordially and gratefully will the whole American democracy endorse the language of the Standard in regard to the papers it names. But the list might be increased almost an hundred fold. We exchange with every prominent democratic paper published in the free States, and it is with heartfelt pleasure that we avail ourselves of the present opportunity to bear testimony no less to their unswerving fidelity to democratic principles than to the ability, fearlessness, and efficiency with which they meet every issue presented by a reckless, revolutionary, and fanatical opposition. The columns of our democratic cotemporaries throughout the free States fairly glow with the fervid eloquence of genuine patriotism!"

Fire.—Between twelve and 1 o'clock on Wednesday night last, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Miss L. Wilkins, in the South-east portion of this city, which soon spread to the house in front and resulted in the total destruction of the entire buildings.—The furniture and other effects were all saved. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Snow Hill,	Greene county,	Tuesday,	Oct. 7.
Goldsboro',	Wayne	" Thursday,	" 9.
Wilson,	Edgecombe	" Friday,	" 10.
Kinston,	Lenoir	" Tuesday,	" 14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow	" Thursday,	" 16.
Trenton,	Jones,	" Friday,	" 17.
Newbern,	Craven,	" Saturday,	" 18.
Beaufort,	Carteret,	" Tuesday,	" 21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Yanceyville,	Caswell,	Tuesday,	Sept. 30
Troy,	Montgomery,	Tuesday,	Oct. 7
J. J. Leach's Store,	Montgomery,	Thursday,	" 9
Patterson's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	" 11
Warren's Store,	Caswell,	Friday,	" 17
Roxboro',	Person,	Saturday,	" 18
Jamestown,	Guilford,	Thursday,	" 23
Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	" 25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday,	" 28
Pittsborough,	Chatham,	Thursday,	" 30

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander Co.,	Tuesday,	Sept. 23
Statesville,	Iredell "	Thursday,	" 25
Fraley's Store,	" "	Friday,	" 26
Mocksville,	Davie "	Saturday,	" 27
Lexington,	Davidson "	Tuesday,	" 30
Staceyville,	Rockingham "	Saturday,	Oct. 4
Winston,	Forsythe, "	Tuesday,	" 7
Spainhour's	Stokes "	Wednesday,	" 8
East-Bend,	Yadkin "	Thursday,	" 9
Dobson,	Surry "	Friday,	" 10
Mount Airy,	" "	Saturday,	" 11
Danbury,	Stokes "	Tuesday	" 14
Some point in	Stokes "	Friday,	" 17
" "	" "	Saturday,	" 18
Gap Civil,	Ashe "	Tuesday,	" 21
Jefferson,	" "	Wednesday,	" 22
Some point in	" "	Thursday,	" 23
Wentworth,	Rockingham "	Tuesday,	" 28
Ayersville,	" "	Saturday,	" 1

Other appointments will be duly announced.

Seventh Electoral District.

Messrs. Dargan and Waring, the American and Democratic Electors for the 7th district, will address their follow-citizens at the following places:

Monroe, Thursday Oct. 7th; Pelk, in Union, Saturday 11th; Gen. Dargan, Concord, Tuesday 21st; and R. P. Waring, Lincolnton 21st; and Charlotte the 28th.

☞ The Sub-Electors of Johnston County, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Stallings' Depot,	Friday, Oct. 10th
Coats' Muster Ground,	Sat'rday, " 11th
Ingram's " "	Friday, " 17th
Stephens' " "	Satr'day, " 18th

Shade Trees.—The Rev. Orville Dewey (says the *Working Fermer*) has donated the earnings of his last winter's lectures to his native village, to be expended in planting shade trees along its streets. This is truly a judicious mode of exercising philanthropy, and is worthy of the greatest commendation. We hope the example of Mr. Dewey will not only induce others to similar liberal acts, but perhaps convince the owners of property facing public roads, that the judicious planting of shade trees would render such roads more attractive, and thus increase the value of their property.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.—We have Liverpool news to the 10th instant, by the steamship Indian. The political intelligence is not important. The cotton market is unchanged, but breadstuffs have declined considerably.

☞ The "North-Carolina Whig," printed at Charlotte, and other K. N. papers, are garbling Mr. Buchanan's speech in 1826 on the Panama question, in order to prove him a freesoiler. Such conduct is dishonorable.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement in our paper to-day, offering "Millbrook," in Halifax County, for sale. This is most desirable property.

Editorship.—The following, from one of our cotemporaries, contains truths that may be appreciated by every editor:

Editorship.—We have known a very learned gentleman to obligingly bring us a contribution with the remark, that as we were of course continually occupied, it must doubtless be quite an accommodation to receive a good article once in a while—and on examining the "good" articles in question, we have found three gross grammatical errors, divers sins of awkwardness, and two words mis-spelled, in the first and second sentences. A lecture, which will bear printing as it is delivered, is an exception; and, in a word, there are very few men, who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the types, who can sit down and, without "halt or let," express their thoughts readily and fluently in writing. Yet with all this, we daily meet with gentlemen who, because they have made an occasional *hit*, in a letter to a friend, or have elaborated a drawling story or poem in some incautious paper, talk daringly and dashingly of journalism, and graciously inform us how they would make things fly round, if they were only editors.

Singular—every man, no matter how stupid he is, always seems to be morally convinced that if everything else fails he can either manage a small farm or edit a paper—and experience shows that where there are a hundred educated young men capable of successfully practising a profession, there is not more than one or two who is really enough of a genius, a scholar, and a man of practical sense, to make a good editor. In fact, though all the world read papers, there are very few out of the business who have ever taken the pains to acquire much information relative to it—and the natural consequence is, that its difficulties are unappreciated.

Indigeston, Liver Complants and their Cure.—Holloway's Pills quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for disease of the Stomach and Bowels. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Additional advices from Kansas report that Gen. Lane, with one hundred and fifty free State men, was moving towards Nebraska. The movements of the balance of the free State army were unknown.

New York, Sept, 23, P. M.—Flour has declined; sales of Ohio at $6 20 to $6 30; Southern is unchanged, Wheat is lower; sales of Southern white at $1 54.—Corn is active and unchanged.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—Before the reception of the news by the steamer Indian, Flour was unchanged. Wheat was unsettled and a trifle better. Corn firm.

Resolved Not to Receive the President of the United States.—Concord, N. H., Sept. 22.—A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held at Depot Hall, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving a reception to President Pierce. An attempt was made by the temporary chairman to force upon the meeting John H. George as permanent chairman, against an overwhelming vote in opposition to him; but George was repudiated, and S. B. Chandler was made chairman of the meeting.

General Low obtained the floor and said he and the audience might live to see the day when they would respect General Pierce as highly as they now do Gen. Jackson. The remarks were received with a storm of hisses.

Mr. L. F. Flint offered the following resolution, and supported it in an able speech:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, as citizens of Concord, to make arrangements for giving a public reception to President Pierce at the present time.

Mr. Fogg boldly arraigned President Pierce as responsible for nearly all the murders and outrages that have been committed by the border ruffians in Kansas.

An attempt was made to gag him down, but he was heard, and his resolution was adopted by a vote of four to one, and the meeting adjourned. There were about 1,000 persons present.

[The above, from a freesoil source, corrects the dispatch published yesterday stating that the meeting resolved that it was expedient to tender the reception. The democrats of Concord, however, have resolved to give the President a suitable reception, which will in every respect be worthy of the distinguished character of the visitor and the people of the Granite State.]

Welcome to Senator Toucey.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 20.—The democrats held a large meeting in this city last night, to welcome Senator Toucey on his return from the City of Washington. Large delegations from the adjoining towns were present. Touro Hall was filled to overflowing, while outside meetings were addressed in the street. Mr. Toucey made a speech, giving a history of Kansas affairs, and the bills and laws passed in relation to that territory. An immense torchlight procession was formed to march to Mr. Toucey's residence, and saluted him. About five thousand people were in attendance at the meeting, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested.

K. N. Manœuvres in New York.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Fillmore Convention adjourned at three this morning, having nominated their State ticket, and Hon. Dan'l Ullman and Jesse C. Dunn electors at large. They closed by way of excitement, with three cheers for Fillmore and the K. N. Americans.

The Northern K. N. Americans in the evening session adopted resolutions cheerfully responding to the other Convention for fusion, and after re-affirming the Northern K. N. American principles, they declared the National Committee dissolved.

Both wings are now in joint ratification meeting. The nominations were hailed with enthusiastic delight. The meeting numbers 10,000.

Extraordinary Change of Weather.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 24.—There was a heavy and bitter frost last night in this neighborhood, and it is feared that the cotton in this section will be much injured thereby.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—There was a severe frost last night in this vicinity, and it is feared the corn is damaged to some extent. The change was sudden.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, the able and popular Governor of North Carolina, is in Petersburg at present, sojourning with his brother-in-law, James E. Cuthbert, Esq. He is enjoying excellent health, and despite the cares of office, time seems to have dealt gently with him. *Pet. Ex. of Wed.*

DIED.

In Madison, N. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of Sept., Miss Virginia M. Reid, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Reid, of Rockingham.

But few persons have fairer prospects for long life and a higher degree of rational enjoyment in this world, than this estimable young lady had only a few days ago.

She was in the sixteenth year of her age, possessed of intellectual endowments of no ordinary grade, and successfully pursuing her studies at the time of her death.

She had a vigorous bodily constitution, an attractive person, a lovely disposition, and a delightful home—so that the time when she would finish her education and return to her friends, was looked to with no ordinary degree of interest. But all these high hopes were suddenly blasted, and all these fair prospects were darkened almost in the twinkling of an eye, teaching us once more the solemn lesson that this is not our abiding place, that here we have no continuing city.

She was unwell for some days before her death, but no symptoms of disease made their appearance, so as to awaken any feelings of apprehension about her situation, until the day before she died.

Although she never attached herself to any branch of the visible church, yet her mind was no doubt often exercised on the great subject of religion. She was always a most respectful attendant upon the worship of God, not only in the Sabbath exercises of the sanctuary, but also in the social meeting in the family and in the school. During her illness she openly declared that she loved the Saviour, that she desired to take Christ and rely upon him as a Saviour from sin.

While it cannot be otherwise than painful to her friends to have those cords of affection severed, which had entwined themselves around one who was so truly lovely in life, yet these are reflections that ought to modify their grief and lead them fondly to hope that when at the voice of the Archangel's trumpet, the dead shall rise, she too will come forth unto the resurrection of everlasting life. D.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET AT THE ARMORY ON MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ *Every man* is expected to be at his post on the above evening, as a matter *involving the highest considerations* will be brought before the meeting.

(By order of the Captain,)
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

EVERETT'S PAVILION.

EVERETT,
THE GREAT AMERICAN MAGICION,

TOGETHER WITH HIS TALENTED COMPANY, engaged at a great expense for the season, will give THREE of their varied and unique entertainments in

Raleigh, on Monday 29th, Tuesday 30th September, and 1st of October, 1856.

In addition to EVERETT'S wonders, which are of the first order, the entertainment comprises a greater variety of Miscellaneous Performances than any other exhibition traveling.

The whole to be exhibited in a spacious Waterproof Pavilion with stage and seats for six hundred spectators.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

J. C. CLINTON, Agent.
Raleigh, September 24, 1856. 88—2t.

Great Sale of Lands.--Millbrook in Market.

THIS DELIGHTFUL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, SO long and so widely known, is now offered for sale.—As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, situated in the midst of a most excellent neighborhood, and but a short drive from Enfield Depot, on the W. & W. R. R.—The tract, lying in Halifax county immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek, contains 1400 acres, a large portion of which is in cultivation; that not yet cleared is heavily timbered and is very superior upland. The dwelling house is one of the largest and finest in the State; there is also an overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, gin and screw, and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a never-failing Mill, which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State—it contains three grist and one burrh stone, bolting cloths, and a saw mill, and possesses unequalled advantages for manufacturing purposes.

I also offer for sale 500 acres of superior land, lying in Nash county, on Fishing Creek, a very few acres of which are in cultivation, the balance being heavily timbered—a considerable portion of it with the turpentine pine.

I also offer for sale 2133 acres of land, lying in Nash Co., on Swift Creek, near James Hilliard's mill, and about seven miles from Battleboro' Depot on the W. & W. R. R. These lands are conceded by all who know them to be equal, if not superior, to any in the county. 500 acres are cleared, nearly 200 of which are Creek bottom. Several hundred acres of the remainder are in unworked turpentine pines, and the balance abounds in forest of the richest growth, such as hickory and dogwood. Marl has never been looked for, though it undoubtedly exists. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, cabins, barns and stables, together with peach and apple orchards. On the House tract there is every variety of early and late fruits. A minute description is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves. If desirable these lands will be divided into tracts to suit purchasers.

Persons desirous of information can address me at Sycamore Alley, Halifax county.

J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ex'r.

N. B.—If the above lands are not disposed of privately before the 1st December next, they will then be exposed at Millbrook to public sale, together with the growing crop, entire stock of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

J. J. B. H.
September 28, 1856. 1152—wtd.

WILL BE SOLD

At Princess Anne Court House, on Monday, 3d day of November, 1856, that being Court day,

7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late C. Borroughs—viz:

Veal's Pasture tract, 1,000 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms. Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.

North Landing tract, 1,600 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.

The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.

Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.

Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.

Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.

One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.

One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.

One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.

One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.

Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.

One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.

Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.

One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.

A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.

Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.

A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.

TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.

BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Anderson's Bridge, Franklin county, N. C., about the 1st of August, 1856, one negro man named GEORGE.—Said negro is about eighteen or twenty years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, dark complected, and has the scar of a burn extending from his right ear down the side of his neck. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his delivery to me, or if confined in jail, the remainder of the above reward after paying his prison charges. Said negro was purchased from the estate of Eppy Timberlake, dec'd, about five miles south of Louisburg, and is probably lurking in that neighborhood.

WILCIE CROWDER.
September 22, 1856. 1152—wtf.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.

Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:

"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."

This book is for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by D. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

Fall Importations of 1856.

DRY GOODS!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
No. 8, Fayetteville Street,

Are now receiving a magnificent stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We invite particular attention to our

SILK DEPARTMENT!

AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY.

MOURNING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings.

A FULL STOCK OF

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS!

EMBROIDERIES.

BAJOUS CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

Hosiery of all Kinds.

NEW STYLES

MANTILLAS & CLOAKS

All of which we will sell at RETAIL as low as they can be bought in any market

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
No. 8, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1856. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS IS NOW complete. We have received by Adam's Express the following kinds:

Beebe & Co's Moleskin Dress Hat,
" " New Orleans "
" " Soft Cassimere,
" " Dress "

Also, the Fillmore and Buchanan Hat, and a large assortment of boys and children's Caps; *but no Freemont Hats.*

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
September 16, 1856. 86—5t.

LAND FOR SALE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do offer for sale the tract of land, (formerly occupied by Winfield D. Staton, deceased,) containing 599 acres, more or less. The said tract of land lies in the lower part of Halifax county, on Deep Creek, adjoining Kenneth Thigpen, Lemuel L. Savage and others—also adjoining Edgecombe county. This land is well adapted to cotton, corn, peas and potatoe productions. There is on it a large and flourishing Apple Orchard that will make sixty barrels of Brandy of a good fruit year. Also, a large and comfortable dwelling, with necessary out houses. It is in a healthy place, with good water, and has a good mineral spring nearly in the centre of the farm. Persons wishing to buy land can come and examine for themselves. We cannot equally divide this land which is the cause of our offering it for sale. If not sold privately, it will be offered at public sale on Monday, the 3d November next, on the premises.

W. D. STATON,
J. H. STATON.
September 9, 1856. 86—1s.

NEW!---ENTIRELY NEW!

D. C. MURRAY,

2 DOORS BELOW WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S DRUG STORE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED AN ENTIRELY new stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to come, see, and be satisfied that by purchasing here they will save money. The whole of his stock has been purchased this Fall and from first hands. He feels confident that he can sell GOODS of equal quality as low as the lowest—as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. Call and see, though you do not buy—No trouble to show goods.—Any enumeration of items is deemed useless as almost every article to be found in any retail establishment will be found here; and he is confident that he will be able to sell GOODS as cheap as any house in Raleigh.

NOTICE.—DO NOT FORGET WHILE LOOKING around for FALL AND WINTER GOODS to call at the new Store.

D. C. MURRAY,
Two doors below Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1856. 1151—wtf.

Mayor's Office,

Raleigh, Sept. 22nd, 1856.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE REQUESTED to assemble in the City Hall on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, to make such arrangements as they may think proper, in relation to the approaching State Fair. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

89—sw2t.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres, the other forty-five and one-half acres.

If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.

ROBERT B. GILLIAM, }
T. BROWN VENABLE, } Execut'rs of R. Kingsbury.
JAMES McKIMMON, }

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

TURKEY

Constantinople, three thousand five hundred dollars

HANSEATIC, AND FREE CITIES

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars

II CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool, and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars

Melbourne, four thousand dollars

Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars

Glasgow, three thousand dollars

Mauritius, and Singapore, each, each, two thousand five hundred dollars

Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston (Jamaica), Deeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence) Southampton and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars

Prince Edward's islynd, one thousand dollars

FRANCE

Havre, six thousand dollars

Paris, five thousand dollars

Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars

Bordeaux, two thousand dollars

La Rochelle, and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

RUSSIA

Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars

SPAIN

Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each, two thousand five hundred dollars

San Juan (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars

Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars

AUSTRIA

Trieste, two thousand dollars

Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars

PRUSSIA

Aix la Chappelle, two thousand five hundred dollars

CHINA

Canton, and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars

Foochou, three thousand five hundred dollars

Amoy, and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars

TURKEY

Beyrout, and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars

Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars

NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam, two thousand dollars

Amsterdam, one thousand dollars

BELGIUM

Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars

PORTUGAL

Funchal, and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

DENMARK

St Thomas, four thousand dollars

Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars

SARDINIA

Basle, two thousand dollars

Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars

SICILIES

Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars

CAVARIA

Munich, one thousand five hundred dollars

TUSCANY

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars

WURTEMBURG

Stuttgardt, one thousand five hundred dollars

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES

Bremen and Hamburg, each, two thousand dollars

BARBARY STATES

Taegiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each, three thousand dollars

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, six thousand kollars

Pernambuco two thousand dollars

MEXICO

Vrea Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars

Acapulco, two thousand dollars

PERU

Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars

CHILI

Valparaiso, three thousand dollars

BUENOS AYRES

Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars

NICARAGUA

San June del Sur, two thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Aspinwall two thousand five hundred dollars

Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars

VENEZUELA

Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Honolulu, four thousand dollars

Lahaina, three thousand dollars

III COMMERCIAL AGENTS

NICARAGUA

San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND)

Port au Prince, two thousand dollars

St Domingo (city) one thousand five hundred dollars

SCHEDULE C.

I CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Capetown, and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars

AUSTRIA

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars

PRUSSIA

Stettin, one thousand dollars

TURKEY

Candia, one thousand dollars

NETHERLANDS

Batavia, one thousand dollars

PORTUGAL

Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars

DENMARK

Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars

SARDINIA

Spezzia, one thousand dollars

GREECE

Athens, one thousand dollars

MUSCAT

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars

BRAZIL

Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each, one thousand dollars

MEXICO

Matamoras, Mexico, (city,), and Tamgico, each, one thousand dollars

Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each five hundred dollars

PERU

Paita, and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars

CHILI

Talcahuano, one thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars

HONDURAS

Omoa, one thousand dollars

ECUADOR

Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars

BOLIVIA

Cobija, five hundred dollars

URUGUAY

Montevideo, one thousand dollars

SOCIETY ISLANDS

Tahiti one thousand dollars

NEW ZEALAND

Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars

NAVIGATORS' ISLAND

Apia, one thousand dollars

FEJEE ISLADNS

Lanthola, one thousand dollars

II COMMERCIAL AGENTS

PORTUGAL

St Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousand dollars

LIBERIA

Monrovia, and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND)

Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars

Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars

RUSSIA IN ASIA

Amoor river, one thousand dollars

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B, shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact, any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from or within the post, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions schull be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commerical agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties, as he may think proper.

SEC 7. And be it further enacted, That the President be and is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitle to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum to be determined by the President; and to assign such pulpils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and bp him laid before the President

SEC 8. And it further enacted, That no person appointed, after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach his post, and enter upon his offiical duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as be einafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appionted and actually ecter upon the duties of his office at nis post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but co such allowance or payment shall be made to any consul general, consul or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or to any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, oe in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, as is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned, or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office.

SEC 9. And be it further enacted, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum, of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limitted by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a charge d'affairs, at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secretary of legation in such country

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, Thatno consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in with, or to the government or country to which he shall be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functions therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecessary delay, and every such officer appointed after this act shall take effect shall, before he receives his commission or enters on the duties of his office, enter into a bond with the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall proscribe, conditioued for the true and faitoful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the cases of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embeaced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secreeary of the Treasury, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, or commercial agent, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it

[TO BE CONTINUED]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st Sept., 1856:

Avery, G H	Jones, Wm F
Adams, James M	Jordon, Matthew
Aduer, Ava	
Adams, Mrs Stephen	Kieth, Annie
Adams, A	King, Miss Martha
Blalock, Hugh or John	Levy, Henry
Baxter, R P 2	Lynn, W M
Bowles, Thos G	Lynn, Zachariah J
Brister, Patrick	Lassater, Elizabeth
Brown, Hon Bedford	Lee, Mrs Mary J
Barker, Thomas	Lynn, W M & Bro 2
Beatty, Wm J	
Beckham, John H	Miller, Mrs Sarah
Burrows, Mary G D	Morgan, Mrs Catharine
Beasley, W H	McCullers, Miss Sophrana
Burgess, W W	Mangum, L H
Brown, Jason P	McDevett, C C
Bond, J M	Mitchener, Miss Martha A
Brady, John	Moore, G B
Bishop, Geo W	Morris Wm
Broadwell, P W	Matcher, Robt
Bosby, Logan	Mirer, W V J
Baker, Miss Martha	
Belvin, Vick	Neal, Miss A P
	Nevel, Jesse P
Cope, Isaiah	Nixon, W C
Cox, Nathan	
Creach, P	Pettiford, Albert
Cole, James M	Ponton, Miss Emily P
Corbett, Warren	Perry, Col Robt
Coley, Edmund	Pearson, Emily
Chadwick, S W	Parsons, L L
	Pollard, Caswell
Dibble, C B	Peace, George
Davis, F M	Parker, J C
	Parke, Mrs Ann B
Evans, Miss Nancy	Pulliam, J L
Exum, Miss Rebecca	
	Raburn, Miss Martha
Ferrand, Eugene 2	Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Faucett, Henry M	Rose, Wm J
Frensley, J L	Ryals, John A
Freeman, Nathan B	Rowland, Mrs Isabella
	Rodman, Wm B
Grissom, Willie	
Griffin, Wm 2	Stewart, Chas D
Griffice, J W	Sorrell, Matthew
Grady, D J	Sater, Elihu
Griffin, Q A	Smith, Henry
Green, D F	Stone, David L F
Griffin, J	Smith, H B & Co
Gill, David	Shields, A R
	Shirlock, Robt
Haygood, E B	Smith, R W
Herrin, Sarah H	Stevens, Lavinea
Hayworth, W D	Smith, Miss Artelia C
Hunter, J Beverly	Styres, Abram or his heirs
Henderson, Franklin	Stanly, Hon Edward
Harrison, Moses B	Stephens, Joseph
Hiss, Angelina	
Hodge, Mrs. Educy A	Taylor, James
Hunt, Wm	Tilly, John
Harrison, Chas H	
Hinton, Miss Angerora 2	Utley, Miss Martha
Howe, John W	
Hutchinson, Wm T	Walker, Rev N P
Herndon, Lesley	Wilkins, S B
Hill, Nelson	Weathers, Mrs M E
Herald, Ed Religious	Williams, Mrs Sallie
Haize, J	Watson, Andrew
Hayes, Mrs Anna P	Whitehurst, Mrs Amanda R
Harrison, Mr H	Woodrow, James
	Whitaker, Mr (Bookseller)
Johnson, C	Williams, T V 6
Jones, Wm 2	Williams, Thos O 41
Jones, B	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1856. 85—4w

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR, Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*,) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*,) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name*,) of (*name the town*,) in the State of (*name the State*,) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class*,) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*,) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class*,) amounting to (*here write the amount in words*.)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule*,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency*,) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor*,) of (*name the town*,) and State of (*name the State*,) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.*,) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*.]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature*.]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak plank	17—Hardware
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned	18—Stationery
7—Lime	19—Firewood
8—Cement	20—Hay
9—Gravel and sand	21—Provender
10—Slate	22—Charcoal
11—Iron and nails	25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yell'w-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Gravel and sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.	23—Packing
	25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
2—Stone	17—Hardware
3—Yellow-pine	18—Stationery
5—Hard wood	20—Hay and straw
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.	21—Provender
7—Lime, hair, &c.	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
9—Gravel and sand	25—Iron-work and castings
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	26—Machinery and tools
12—Steel	28—Lightning conductors
14—Files	29—Diving-bell
15—Paints, oils, and glass	

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard-wood timber	17—Hardware
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	19—Firewood
9—Gravel and sand	20—Hay and straw
10—Tin	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing, and hose
	26—Machinery.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing	Class No. 9—Hardware
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.	10—Iron and nails
3—Provisions	11—Paints, oil, and glass
4—Groceries	12—Files
5—Dry goods	13—Lumber
6—Bread, &c.	14—Provender
7—Tobacco	15—Firewood
8—Chandlery	16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber	17—Hardware
7—Lime and hair	18—Stationery
8—Cement	19—Firewood
9—Sand and gravel	20—Hay and straw
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	21—Provender
12—Steel	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, and glass
3—Yellow-pine,	16—Ship chandlery
5—Black-walnut boards,	17—Hardware
6—White-pine	18—Stationery
7—Lime	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,	23—Belting and packing.
12—Steel	

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber	16—Ship chandlery
4—Yellow-pine lumber	17—Hardware,
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber,	18—Stationery
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber	19—Firewood
7—Lime	20—Hay
9—Cockle shells	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	22—Charcoal
12—Steel	23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
	24—Cop'er and composition nails
	26—Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, for samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or can celled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satifactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-fiye per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall he considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms and Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.

The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.

Irving's Life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.

The Naked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story tellers. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September [illegible], 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER received at POMEROY'S.

September 20, 1856. 87—

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (MR. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, in fact are almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairing. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*

August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale by

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.

August 26, 1856. 81—swtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina ane others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&swtds

☞ Register copy

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States, designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY, Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

Town Property for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Harris and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The house is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently large for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence. W. WHITAKER, SR.

Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 86—1m.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LARGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—swtt.

☞ The Tarboro' Southerner, the Norfolk Herald, the Salisbury Banner, the Milton Chronicle, the Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Courier, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, the New Orleans Picayune, the State Register, Montgomery, (Ala.) the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, will copy twice a week till the 27th Oct., and forward bill to this office.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

89—swt140.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, and judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.